

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

METROPOLITAN  
WOODWORKING, INC.  
METROPOLITAN  
ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK,  
LLC., SPRINGFIELD OFFICE,  
CORP. SPRINGFIELD WOOD  
WORKSHIP, CORP.,  
CONSTRUCTION MACHINE  
DEVICES, LLC., TRANSWORLD  
MATERIAL RESOURCES, LLC.,  
LONGBOW, LLC, DARKEN  
INSTALLATIONS, LLC AND  
DARREN COMMANDER,  
FRANCISCO SCAGLIA, RALPH  
SPINELLI,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SHAWN M. LATOURETTE IN HIS  
OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS  
COMMISSIONER OF THE NEW  
JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION;  
AND MATTHEW PLATKIN IN HIS  
OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

Defendants.

**Civil Action**

HON. CLAIRE C. CECCHI, U.S.D.J.

Civil Action No. 24-07483

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BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS,  
PURSUANT TO FED. R. CIV. P. 12(B)(1) AND FED. R. CIV. P. 12(B)(6)

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## **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

Plaintiff Metropolitan Woodworking, Inc. (“Metropolitan”), an architectural woodworking business that manufactures products for commercial and residential customers. Metropolitan uses, stores, and disposes of hazardous substances such as paint, sprays, and solvents that can harm public health and the environment if not used in a safe manner. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (“DEP”) serves to protect the public health, safety, and environment of the State of New Jersey and its citizens. DEP’s inspectors further this mission by inspecting facilities such as Metropolitan to ensure that hazardous substances are used, stored, and disposed of in a safe and legal manner. Numerous times, plaintiffs Darren Commander (“Commander”) and Metropolitan have routinely attempted to prevent DEP from carrying out its statutory mandate of protecting the public health and the environment on numerous occasions by refusing to allow DEP’s employees access to inspect Metropolitan’s facility. Instead of complying with DEP’s statutes and regulations that give DEP inspectors a clear legal right to inspect Metropolitan, Commander demanded DEP’s inspectors obtain search warrants, which DEP did on two separate occasions. Commander’s reason for impeding DEP became clear once the inspectors obtained access to his business; following their inspections DEP determined Plaintiffs were in violation of several State statutes and regulations, putting the public health and environment at risk. As a result, Plaintiffs were

properly charged with violations of the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 13:1E-1 to -230 (“SWMA”); the Air Pollution Control Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2C-1 to -57 (“APCA”); and the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 58:10A-1 to -73 (“WPCA”).

Plaintiffs’ instant complaint which contains allegations against two state officials, and seeks a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief preventing DEP from conducting lawful inspections , should be dismissed for multiple reasons. First, Plaintiffs’ complaint is outside of the statute of limitations and thus untimely. Second, Plaintiff’s claims against DEP Commissioner Shawn M. LaTourette (“Commissioner”) and New Jersey Attorney General Matthew J. Platkin (“Attorney General”) (collectively, “Defendants”) should be dismissed because the pleaded facts establish they both are being sued in their official capacity, which entitles them to sovereign immunity. Third, Plaintiff’s claims should be dismissed because the Commissioner and the AG, in their official capacities, are not “persons” amenable to suit under either 42 U.S.C. § 1983 or N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 10:6-1 to -2. Fourth, Plaintiffs’ claims should be dismissed for failing to state a claim because (1) Plaintiffs do not, in fact, allege that DEP at any point in time actually inspected the facility without a warrant or consent, and (2) respondeat superior alone is insufficient to support a finding of liability under § 1983. Finally, even if Defendants had been sued in their individual capacity, they would be entitled to qualified immunity.

For all these reasons, the Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' Complaint with prejudice.

### **PROCEDURAL HISTORY AND STATEMENT OF FACTS<sup>1</sup>**

Commander owns and operates Metropolitan, previously located at 601 Lehigh Avenue, Union, New Jersey. CM/ECF #1 ¶10. Metropolitan is an architectural woodworking business that manufactures products for commercial and residential customers, and uses, stores, and disposes of hazardous substances such as paint, sprays, and solvents that can harm the State's air and water if not used in conformity with New Jersey's environmental statutes. DEP inspectors, in furtherance of their job duties, have a statutory right to enter and inspect a regulated facility. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶58-59. DEP's enabling act clearly states that "[t]he Department. . . shall have the power to: enter and collect[] samples, copy[] or photocopy[] documents or records, and for otherwise ascertaining compliance or noncompliance with any laws, permits, orders, codes, rules and regulations of the department." N.J. Stat. Ann. § 13:1D-9. DEP also has authority to enter and inspect regulated businesses under the SWMA, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 13:1E-48.20, the APCA, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2C-9.1, and the WPCA, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 58:10A-6(g). This authority is supported by DEP's regulations adopted pursuant to the above statutes.

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<sup>1</sup> The facts alleged in the Complaint are assumed true, as they must be at this stage, for purposes of this motion only.

CM/ECF #1 ¶59. The SWMA, N.J. Admin. Code § 7:14A-2.11(e), the APCA, N.J. Admin. Code § 7:26G-2.7, and the WPCA, N.J. Admin. Code § 7:27-1.31, all spell out that DEP has the right to enter and inspect regulated buildings to ensure compliance, and carry with them penalties for refusal of entry. CM/ECF #1 ¶59.

On July 20 and August 24, 2010, Peter Madan (“Madan”) DEP’s air inspector at the time, Paul King, a solid/hazardous waste inspector, and Daniel Lockward, a water inspector, appeared at the facility to perform an inspection of Metropolitan based on the express statutory authority listed in the SWMA; the Spill Compensation and Control Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 58:10-23.11 to -23.11z; the APC; the Solid Waste Utility Control Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 48:13A-1 to-13; and the WPCA. CM/ECF #1 ¶10. Madan notified the receptionist of his title as air inspector for the DEP, and noted his statutory authority to inspect, but nonetheless the DEP inspectors were denied entry to inspect. CM/ECF #1 ¶13. Mr. Madan informed the receptionist of his statutory authority, showing his badge and noting the statute listed on the badge indicating his ability to search a regulated facility. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶17-20. Again, DEP was denied entry in violation of N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2C-9.1. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶21-27.

After continued denial of access, the police appeared and requested that the DEP obtain a warrant to inspect the Metropolitan facility. CM/ECF #1 ¶26. DEP, through attorneys at the Division of Law (“DOL”), later applied for an

administrative search warrant for the 601 Lehigh Avenue facility. On November 18, 2011, the Honorable Scott J. Moynihan, Superior Court Union County, issued the requested Administrative Search Warrant to the DEP allowing it to enter, inspect, and search the Metropolitan facility. CM/ECF #1 ¶29. The DEP was permitted entry to inspect on November 30, 2011. During the inspection multiple violations were found, and an Administrative Order and Notice of Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment (“AONOCAPA”) was later issued on May 24, 2012.

During spring of 2015, inspectors determined that Metropolitan had moved its business to a new location at 5 Cornell Parkway, Springfield, New Jersey (“Cornell facility”). CM/ECF #1 ¶31. DEP attempted inspections at the Cornell facility on October 6 and 27, 2015 and March 17, 2016, but were denied entry each time. CM/ECF #1 ¶33. On April 4, 2016, the DEP, through attorneys at the DOL, applied for an administrative search warrant for the Cornell facility. On April 11, 2016, the Honorable Frederic R. McDaniel, J.S.C., Superior Court Union County, issued a second Administrative Search Warrant to DEP, which was executed on May 4, 2016. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶36-37. During the inspection on May 4, 2016, DEP inspectors collected documents and records pursuant to N.J. Stat. Ann. § 13:1D-9d. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶38, 44. On April 11, 2017, DEP issued a second AONOCAPA to Metropolitan and Commander for their failure to comply with the APCA, the

SWMA, and the WPCA, ordering them to comply with the identified violations, and assessing administrative penalties. CM/ECF #1 ¶42.

On May 24, 2017, DEP inspectors attempted to conduct a joint follow-up inspection to determine whether Commander and Metropolitan had complied with the April 11 AONOCAPA. CM/ECF #1 ¶52. However, the DEP inspectors were once again denied access after announcing themselves and displaying their credentials. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶51-52. DEP subsequently issued a third AONOCAPA to Commander and Metropolitan on July 31, 2017, assessing penalties for the refused access and ordering Commander and Metropolitan to grant DEP access. CM/ECF #1 ¶52.

On July 1, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a Complaint in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, alleging violations of federal and State law. (CM/ECF #1 ¶¶67-72). Plaintiffs' complaint alleges that pursuant to the search and seizure rules of the U.S. Constitution and the New Jersey Constitution, DEP cannot perform warrantless inspections. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶71-72. However, Plaintiffs' complaint identifies no statutory or constitutional provisions which they allege DEP or the named Defendants have violated. Instead, the only statutes and regulations cited to by Plaintiffs are those which provide DEP authority to enter facilities to perform inspections. Additionally, Plaintiffs do not allege that Defendants or DEP ever entered or inspected their facility without either a warrant or consent of the

Plaintiffs. Nevertheless, Plaintiffs seemingly allege that DEP conducted warrantless searches and, therefore, seek a declaratory judgment and preliminary injunction prohibiting future warrantless inspections of their facility, as well as undefined damages. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶71-72.

## ARGUMENT

### POINT I

#### **PLAINTIFFS’ CLAIMS SHOULD BE DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE BECAUSE THEY WERE FILED BEYOND THE APPLICABLE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

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The latest date of potential violation Commander cites in his complaint is “December \_\_, 2018.” Assuming that this is as late as possible, i.e. December 31, 2018, that would mean the two-year window would have expired on December 31, 2020. This complaint was filed three and a half years later, on July 1, 2024, well beyond the statute of limitations period.

A motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) for lack of subject matter jurisdiction requires that the court consider the allegations of the complaint as true and make all reasonable inferences in plaintiff’s favor. *Gould Elecs., Inc. v. United States*, 220 F.3d 169, 176 (3d Cir. 2000). “[T]he person asserting jurisdiction bears the burden of showing that the case is properly before the Court at all stages of the litigation.” *Packard v. Provident Nat'l Bank*, 994 F.2d 1039, 1045 (3d Cir. 1993).

Plaintiffs' complaint should be dismissed because it was not filed within the Applicable two-year statute of limitations period for filing § 1983 actions, and is thus untimely. It has been firmly established that there is no independent statute of limitations for bringing a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 in federal court. Instead, "the [forum] state's statute of limitations for personal injury" applies to claims filed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Sameric Corp. of Delaware, Inc. v. City of Philadelphia*, 142 F.3d 582, 599 (3d Cir. 1988). In New Jersey, the statute of limitations for a civil rights claim under § 1983 or the New Jersey Civil Rights Act ("NJCRA"), N.J. Stat. Ann. § 10:6-2, is two years. *Disque v. New Jersey State Police*, 603 F.3d 181, 189 (3d Cir. 2009) (section 1983); *Citta v. Borough of Seaside Park*, Civ. No. 09865 FLW, 2010 WL 3862561, at \*10 n.3 (D.N.J. Sept. 27, 2010) (collecting cases and concluding that two-year statute of limitations applies to plaintiff's NJCRA claims.) Even assuming, *arguendo*, that the relevant alleged violation here is trespass, the statute of limitations under the New Jersey Tort Claims Act is still two years. N.J. Stat. Ann. § 59:8-8(b).

The limitations period begins to run on the accrual date. For federal claims brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the accrual date of the claim is determined in accordance with federal law. *Disabled in Action of Pa. v. Se. Pa. Trans. Auth.*, 539 F.3d 199, 209 (3d Cir. 2008). Generally, a claim accrues when the facts supporting the claim reasonably should have become known to the plaintiff. *Sameric*, 142 F.3d

at 599 (citing *De Botton v. Marple Twp.*, 689 F. Supp. 477, 480 (E.D. Pa. 1988)); see also *Large v. County of Montgomery*, 307 F. App'x 606, 606 (3d Cir. 2009). Thus, “a claim accrues as soon as a potential plaintiff either is aware, or should be aware after a sufficient degree of diligence, of the existence and source of an actual injury. *Podobnik v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 409 F.3d 584, 590 (3d Cir. 2005) (citing *Keystone Insurance Co. v. Houghton*, 863 F.2d 1125, 1127 (3d Cir.1988)); see also *Large v. County of Montgomery*, 307 F. App'x. 606, 606 (3d Cir. 2009). Put another way, “a cause of action accrues when the fact of injury and its connection to the defendant would be recognized by a reasonable person.” *Kriss v. Fayette Cty.*, 827 F. Supp. 2d 477, 484 (W.D. Pa. 2011) aff'd, 504 F. App'x 182 (3d Cir. 2012); see also *Giles v. City of Philadelphia*, 542 F. App'x 121, 123 (3d Cir. 2013) (citing *Sandutch v. Muroskei*, 684 F.2d 252, 254 (3d Cir.1982) (per curiam) (federal cause of action accrues when the plaintiff is aware, or should be aware, of the existence of and source of the injury, not when the potential claimant knows or should know that the injury constitutes a legal wrong)).

Because the two-year window to file a complaint expired at the end of 2020, Plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed, with prejudice.

## **POINT II**

### **PLAINTIFFS' FEDERAL CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE DEFENDANTS SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE DEFENDANTS ARE ENTITLED TO SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY PURSUANT TO THE ELEVENTH AMENDMENT**

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Plaintiffs' federal claims against the Defendants should be dismissed because they are barred by the Eleventh Amendment. As individuals respectively overseeing and employed by the DEP and the New Jersey Department of Law & Public Safety ("LPS"), the Defendants are State officers entitled to Eleventh Amendment immunity.

The Eleventh Amendment bars federal jurisdiction over private lawsuits against a state:

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[U.S. Const. Amend. XI.]

The Amendment prohibits suits against a state not only by citizens of another state, but also by its own citizens. *See, Pennhurst State School and Hospital v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 97-98 (1984); *Fla. Prepaid Postsecondary Educ. Expense Bd. v. College Sav. Bank*, 527 U.S. 627, 669-670 (1999); *Seminole Tribe of Florida v.*

*Florida*, 517 U.S. 44, 54 (1996). In addition, Eleventh Amendment immunity extends to state departments and agencies that are arms of the State. *Bowers v. Nat'l Collegiate Athletic Ass'n*, 475 F.3d 524, 545 (3d Cir. 2007) (citing *Regents of the Univ. of California v. Doe*, 519 U.S. 425, 429 (1997)).

The primary purpose of sovereign immunity is to give states “the dignity and respect due sovereign entities.” *Fed. Maritime Comm'n v. S.C. State Ports Auth.*, 535 U.S. 743, 769 (2002). “[T]he states' immunity from suit is a fundamental aspect of the sovereignty which the states enjoyed before the ratification of the Constitution, and which they retain today.” *Alden v. Maine*, 527 U.S. 706, 712-13 (1999) (citations omitted). The immunity has been broadening since the Eleventh Amendment was enacted, and the “Amendment does not define the scope of the States' sovereign immunity; it is but one particular exemplification of that immunity.” *Fed. Maritime Comm'n*, 535 U.S. at 752. The Eleventh Amendment prohibition against federal lawsuits for damages against the State also applies when a state official is sued for damages in his or her official capacity. *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159 (1985).

The Third Circuit considers three factors to determine whether an entity is an arm of the state entitled to Eleventh Amendment immunity. *Fitchik v. N.J. Transit Rail Operations, Inc.*, 873 F.2d 655, 659 (3d Cir.) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 493 U.S. 850 (1989); *Cooper v. Southeastern Penna. Transp. Auth.*, 548 F.3d 296, 299 n.4.

(3d Cir. 2008). The *Fitchik* factors consider (1) the agency’s status under state law, (2) the agency’s degree of autonomy from the state, and (3) whether the money to pay the judgment would come from the state. *Ibid.*

After *Fitchik* was decided, intervening United States Supreme Court precedent in *Regents of the University of California v. Doe*, 519 U.S. 425, 429 (1997), convinced the Third Circuit that courts “can no longer ascribe primacy to the [state-treasury] factor.” *Benn v. First Judicial Dist of Pa.*, 426 F.3d 233, 239. (3d Cir. 2005). Rather, all three *Fitchik* factors now carry the same weight and are considered “co-equal” when analyzing whether an entity is an arm of the state, and courts should not treat as dispositive the fact that a potential money judgment may not be paid from a state’s treasury. *Id.* at 240. Starting with *Benn*, the Third Circuit has consistently held that an entity is an arm of the state entitled to sovereign immunity if two *Fitchik* factors weigh in favor of immunity. See, e.g., *Benn*, 426 F.3d at 240-41 (holding judicial district was arm of state of Pennsylvania); *Bowers v. NCAA*, 475 F.3d 524, 549-50 (3d Cir. 2007) (holding state university was arm of state); *McCauley v. University of the Virgin Islands*, 618 F.3d 232, 240-41 (3d Cir. 2010) (holding university was arm of Territory of the Virgin Islands). Both defendants here are entitled to sovereign immunity because all three of these factors weigh in Defendants’ favor.

In applying these factors, the Court should find that the Commissioner is entitled to Eleventh Amendment immunity due to his employment as the official leading the DEP, and that Attorney General Platkin is entitled to Eleventh Amendment immunity due to his employment as the official leading the LPS. N.J. Admin. Code § 7:1-1.3. *Benn*, 426 F.3d at 240-41; *Fitchik*, 873 F.2d at 659.

The DEP and OAG are both a “principal department in the Executive Branch of the State Government.” N.J. Stat. Ann. § 13:1D-1; N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:1A-2. Thus, the first and second *Fitchik* factors are satisfied because the DEP and OAG are, under New Jersey law, State departments whose respective budgets and operations are under the control of the State. The DEP and OAG carry out the State laws, and are therefore under the control of the State. Further, Plaintiffs’ complaint states that Defendants LaTourette and Platkin are being sued in their official capacity. Therefore, the third *Fitchik* factor is satisfied because the State is responsible for the defense and indemnification of Defendants acting in the scope of their employment under N.J. Stat. Ann. § 10A-1 and the Tort Claims Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 59:10-1.

Accordingly, all three *Fitchik* factors are satisfied and the Eleventh Amendment bars Plaintiffs’ federal claims against Defendants.

### **POINT III**

#### **DEFENDANTS LATOURETTE AND PLATKIN IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES ARE NOT “PERSONS” SUBJECT TO SUIT UNDER §1983 AND THE NJCRA.**

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To be liable within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §1983, a defendant must be a “person.” The Supreme Court of the United States has held that “States are not ‘persons’ within the meaning of §1983 and, therefore, cannot be among those held liable for violations of the civil rights statute.” *Blanciak v. Allegheny Ludlum Corp.*, 77 F.3d 690, 697 (3d Cir. 1995) (citing *Will v. Michigan Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 66 (1989)). In *Will v. Michigan Dep’t of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 70-71 (1989), the Supreme Court further held that state agencies and officials acting in their official capacity are likewise not “persons” under §1983.

The New Jersey State Legislature intended the NJCRA, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 10:6-2, to serve as an analog to §1983 and to incorporate existing §1983 jurisprudence when it created the NJCRA. *See Ramos v. Flowers*, 429 N.J. Super. 13, 23-24 (App. Div. 2012). Therefore, because a state agency or an official in his or her official capacity are not a “person” subject to suit under §1983, the same agency or state official is not a “person” who can be sued under the NJCRA. Indeed, courts in this judicial district have held that prosecutors’ offices and individual prosecutors in their official capacity are not “persons” subject to suit under the NJCRA. *See, e.g., Lopez-Siguenza v. Roddy*, 2014 U.S. Dist LEXIS 43238 (D.N.J. March 31, 2014) (holding

Atlantic County Prosecutor's Office and Assistant Prosecutor sued in her official capacity were not "persons" who could be sued under NJCRA).<sup>2</sup>

Therefore, because the Commissioner and Attorney General are not "persons" as defined by either §1983 or the NJCRA, they are not subject to suit under either statute in their official capacities.

#### **POINT IV**

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#### **PLAINTIFFS' COMPLAINT SHOULD BE DISMISSED FOR FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED.**

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Plaintiffs have failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). Although a court must accept all facts alleged in the complaint as true, *Kost v. Kozakiewicz*, 1 F.3d 176, 183 (3d Cir. 1993), a court is not bound to accept as true a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation. *Morse v. Lower Merion Sch. Dist.*, 132 F.3d 902, 906 (3d Cir. 1997). "Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (citation omitted). Indeed, only a complaint that states a plausible claim for relief survives a motion to dismiss." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

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<sup>2</sup> A copy of this unpublished opinion is attached hereto as Exhibit J.

**A. PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE DEP NEVER CONDUCTED A WARRANTLESS SEARCH.**

The vagueness and inadequacy of the Plaintiffs' complaint, does not allow for the requested relief. However, to the extent Plaintiffs allege that DEP inspectors have on numerous occasions conducted warrantless searches at the Metropolitan Facility, this claim should fail. The facts alleged are not specific enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level. The exact opposite is alleged in that Plaintiff's allegations are so vague, it is difficult to even ascertain what relief Plaintiffs are seeking. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶10-25. In further support of dismissal, Plaintiffs repeatedly acknowledge that DEP has statutory and regulatory authority to conduct warrantless inspections. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶58, 59. Given the difficulty in ascertaining the basis upon which Plaintiffs are seeking relief, the complaint does not survive a motion to dismiss.

Plaintiffs admit that DEP obtained a warrant in 2010 to inspect the property at 601 Lehigh Avenue. CM/ECF #1 ¶29. Once DEP obtained the warrant in 2010, they conducted an inspection pursuant to the warrant. Thus, no warrantless inspection was conducted by DEP and no relief can be granted.

The Plaintiffs also admit that DEP obtained a warrant in 2016 to inspect the property at 5 Cornell Parkway after previously being denied entry. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶33 and 36. The complaint acknowledges that the Department, pursuant to the 2016

warrant, conducted an inspection on May 4, 2016. CM/ECF #1 ¶ 38. The Plaintiffs also made it clear that “Due to fear of additional crippling fines, unnecessary business disruption, and endless litigation in the OAL, Plaintiffs have permitted warrantless searches in recent years.” CM/ECF #1 ¶¶ 57. While Plaintiffs allege they have consented to searches, they do not specify dates with which these ‘searches’ were conducted. The speculation required to ascertain what relief the Plaintiff is seeking fails a motion to dismiss. All inspections completed were pursuant to warrants or consent of the Plaintiffs. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶ 29, 38, 57. There were no warrantless inspections conducted at the site at any point, and therefore, there is no basis for which relief can be granted.

**B. PLAINTIFFS’ CLAIMS AGAINST DEFENDANTS PLATKIN AND LATOURETTE SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE LIABILITY CANNOT BE PREDICATED SOLELY ON THE OPERATION OF RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR**

Nowhere in the Complaint do Plaintiffs attempt to explain with specificity why Commissioner LaTourette or Attorney General Platkin are named as defendants in this matter. At most, Plaintiffs claim that “Attorney General Platkin has responsibility for the laws at issue in this action and representing DEP in its activities . . . [Attorney General] Platkin is the officer responsible for the actions of his deputies in carrying out their duties in support of DEP” and “[Commissioner] LaTourette is responsible for the operation of DEP and its compliance with the

Constitution.” (CM/ECF #1 ¶¶9, 67-68). But Fed. R. Civ. P. 8’s requirement of a ““short and plain statement of the claim’ . . . demands more than unadorned, the defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 677-78. Where, as here, a complaint offers only “naked assertions devoid of further factual enhancement,” it must be dismissed.

Liability under § 1983 may be imposed on a State official only when an injury was committed by another person “if there was intentional conduct, deliberate or reckless indifference to the [plaintiff’s] safety, or callous disregard on the part of [State] officials.” *Davidson v. O’Lone*, 752 F.2d 817, 828 (3d Cir. 1984) (en banc), *aff’d sub nom. Davidson v. Cannon*, 474 U.S. 344 (1986); *see also Williams v. Borough of West Chester*, 891 F.2d 458, 472 (3d Cir. 1989). Furthermore, an individual government defendant in a civil rights action must have “personal involvement in the alleged wrongdoing; liability cannot be predicated solely on the operation of respondeat superior.” *Evancho v. Fisher*, 423 F.3d 347, 353 (3d Cir. 2005) (quoting *Rode v. Dellarciprete*, 845 F.2d 1195, 1207 (3d Cir. 1988)). “Personal involvement can be shown through allegations of personal direction or of actual knowledge and acquiescence.” *Id.* A complaint making such an allegation “is adequate where it states the conduct, time, place and persons responsible.” *Id.* at 354 (citing *Boykins v. Ambridge Area Sch. Dist.*, 621 F.2d 75, 80 (3d Cir. 1980)).

As in *Evancho*, Plaintiffs here do not allege any facts that might suggest that Defendants Platkin or LaTourette personally directed, had actual knowledge of, or acquiesced in the alleged wrongful acts forming the basis of the Complaint. Plaintiffs' conclusory allegations and conjecture are not enough to avoid dismissal. See *Santiago v. Warminster Twp.*, 629 F.3d 121, 130 (3d Cir. 2010) (holding that plaintiff's allegations did not suffice because she pleaded no non-conclusory facts sufficient to demonstrate that the three senior police officers "directed others to violate her rights"). Therefore, Plaintiffs have failed to set forth any basis for bringing suit against these individuals and the claims against them should be dismissed.

## **POINT V**

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### **DEFENDANTS WERE SUED IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITY BUT HAD THEY BEEN SUED INDIVIDUALLY THE CLAIMS SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE DEFENDANTS ARE ENTITLED TO QUALIFIED IMMUNITY.**

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Dismissal of Plaintiffs' Complaint is also warranted because Defendants are entitled to qualified immunity. Government officials performing discretionary functions are granted qualified immunity and "shielded from liability for civil damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known." *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818. Qualified immunity shields officials performing

discretionary functions from civil liability unless they are “plainly incompetent or ... knowingly violate the law.” *Malley v. Briggs*, 475 U.S. 335, 341 (1986).

Application of the immunity turns on the “objective legal reasonableness” of the action assessed in light of the “clearly established” law at the time the action was taken. *Anderson v. Creighton*, 483 U.S. 635, 639 (1987). Unless the official’s action violates clearly established law, the official is immune. *Mitchell v. Forsyth*, 472 U.S. 511, 517 (1985). Thus, “the immunity standard in *Harlow* itself eliminates all motive-based claims in which the official’s conduct did not violate clearly established law.” *Crawford-El v. Britton*, 523 U.S. 574, 592 (1998). Furthermore, the plaintiffs must claim with particularity the right allegedly infringed, or otherwise, “[p]laintiffs would be able to convert the rule of qualified immunity ... into a rule of virtually unqualified liability simply by alleging violation of extremely abstract rights.” *Anderson*, 483 U.S. at 639. As with absolute immunity, the doctrine protects government officials against the “risk that fear of personal monetary liability and harassing litigation will unduly inhibit officials in the discharge of their duties.” *Id.* at 638.

In a §1983 case, “the inquiry is whether a reasonable officer could have believed that his or her conduct was lawful, in light of the clearly established law and the information in the officer’s possession.” *Palma v. Atlantic County*, 53 F. Supp. 2d 743, 769 (D.N.J. 1999) (quoting *Sharar v. Felsing*, 128 F.3d 810, 827 (3d

Cir. 1997)). A police officer “who reasonably but mistakenly concludes that [his] conduct comports with the requirements of the Fourth Amendment [is] entitled to immunity.” *Palma*, 53 F. Supp. 2d at 769 (quoting *Sharar*, 128 F.3d at 826). As the Supreme Court has explained, qualified immunity leaves “‘ample room for mistaken judgments’ by protecting ‘all but the plainly incompetent or those who knowingly violate the law.’” *Hunter v. Bryant*, 502 U.S. 224, 229 (1991) (quoting *Malley*, 475 U.S. at 343, 341).

The facts demonstrate that DEP’s inspectors are immune to civil liability because they were not plainly incompetent nor did they knowingly violate the law. DEP’s inspectors followed the applicable statutes and regulations when attempting to inspect Metropolitan. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶22, 27. Beyond that, though, the facts also show that DEP’s inspectors were objectively reasonable to believe that warrantless inspections authorized under those statutes and regulations were permissible. CM/ECF #1 ¶27. Specifically, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 13:1D-9(d) allows DEP to “enter and inspect any property, facility, building, premises, site or place for the purpose of investigating an actual or suspected source of pollution of the environment . . . and for otherwise ascertaining compliance or noncompliance with any laws, permits, orders, codes, rules and regulations of the department.” Further, the APCA, SWMA, and WPCA through the statutes and corresponding regulations, allow DEP to enter and inspect for the purposes of enforcing environmental statutes and regulations.

See, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2C-9.1, N.J. Admin. Code § 7:27-1.31(a) and (b); N.J. Stat. Ann. § 26:2C-1, N.J. Admin. Code § 7:26G-2.7(a); and N.J. Stat. Ann. § 58:10A-1, N.J. Admin. Code § 7:14A-2.11(e). It is clear that DEP's inspectors were objectively reasonable in believing the DEP's founding statute, APCA, SWMA, and WPCA allowed inspectors to enter and inspect in accordance with New Jersey Law. CM/ECF #1 ¶20. Plaintiffs' complaint acknowledges this fact repeatedly; Plaintiffs note that "Madan claimed he had the right to entry pursuant to New Jersey law," and that "Madan relied on guidance from DEP." CM/ECF #1 ¶¶20, 27; Plaintiffs also acknowledge that New Jersey law and DEP's regulations allow for warrantless searches. CM/ECF #1 ¶¶58-60.

Therefore, taking the allegations as true and viewing all inferences in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, DEP's inspectors were objectively reasonable to believe they were authorized to enter the premises under the applicable statutes and regulations. Thus, DEP's inspectors are entitled to qualified immunity. Therefore, allowing amendment to name individuals would be fruitless, and Plaintiffs' complaint should be dismissed with prejudice.

**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully requested that Defendants' motion to dismiss pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) be granted and all claims against the Defendants be dismissed with prejudice.

Respectfully submitted,

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By: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Dated: August 16, 2024